

FAR EAST MOTORS

26 Nathan Road, Kowloon

Distributors for

ARMSTRONG

SIDDELEY, TRIUMPH

and

STANDARD CARS

The Hongkong Telegraph

Dine
At the

P. G.

For
Reservations

Tel: 27880

VOL. I NO. 10

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1946.

Price 20 Cents

BEVIN CHALLENGES MOLOTOV TO PROVE GOOD WILL

Clash Over Navigation Of Danube At The Peace Conference

Russia Closes Door To Any Eleventh-Hour Compromise?

Paris, Oct. 10. — Mr Ernest Bevin, British Foreign Minister and leader of the British delegation to the Peace Conference, at the afternoon plenary session accused the Soviet Union of deliberately setting up a barrier at the Danube River between the East and West and of attempting deliberate and discriminatory action against her allies in trying to exclude the Western Powers from access to the Danube River.

Mr Bevin also threatened to refuse to sign the Rumanian treaty unless Great Britain was given the same treatment in Balkan trade and Danube River navigation as all other countries.

Mr Bevin's threat matched although it was not as categorical as Yugo-Slavian's threat not to sign the Italian treaty unless the Italo-Yugo-Slav frontier was drawn to Yugo-Slav specifications.

Mr Bevin said the Soviet policy of trying to restrict use of the Danube exclusively to countries along its banks gave rise to a good deal of suspicion as to the designs of the Soviet Union in that part of the world. He forthrightly challenged Mr. Molotov, Soviet Foreign Minister, to prove his good will in deploring yesterday's division between East and West. He said "If we are to remove the division between East and West which was here referred to as an absurdity here is a great chance to help."

Speaking of the Danube, Mr Bevin said: "It seems a little strange that after all our sacrifices we should be placed in the worst position, worse than we held before the war. The Danube was sitting up rapidly in parts and navigation must become impossible in a comparatively short time."

"The establishment of international machinery to arrest this deterioration and prevent serious disasters is therefore vital and of the most extreme urgency," Mr Bevin said. "We do not claim that the previous international regime was perfect but at any rate it did ensure that this great waterway should be kept open."

"We cannot but feel that the Soviet proposal which seeks to restrict the use of the Danube is not only a retrograde step but deliberately discriminatory action against the Allies."

"We are anxious to assist (Rumanian recovery) but the re-habilitating of Europe is made infinitely more difficult so long as there is a barrier between the West and East in the Danube area."

U.S. View Supported
Mr Bevin supported the view first expressed at the opening of the final debate on the Rumanian treaty by Senator Arthur Vandenberg, who warned that a free Danube under unified international control was as indispensable to peace as the economic unity of Germany.

"I want to see the Danube as a great artery of commerce as free as the sea, where merchant ships of all nations move freely and peacefully, bringing prosperity to these needy lands," said Mr Bevin.

Dealing with Allied oil interests, he said: "We feel justified in requiring in this treaty that the Rumanian Government should make foreign exchange available to the extent required for reconstruction and the running of the petroleum industry."

He claimed the right of equal treatment for all in commercial relations with Rumania.

"I am not at this plenary session going into details, but I mention it in order to reserve my position before the final settlement by the Council of Foreign Ministers. The main point is that it will be very difficult for us to accept the final treaty unless Great Britain is given precisely

Civil-Military Uprising In Portugal Foiled

Washington, Oct. 10. — Official dispatches reaching Washington from Lisbon to-night suggest that a reported civil and military uprising in northern Portugal has been thwarted in advance by prompt Government action, Reuter learned from a reliable source to-night.

There is no word of any fighting and American officials in Lisbon are still in contact with Washington and Madrid. These officials say that communications with the northern city of Oporto have, however, been cut.

The spokesman at the Portuguese Embassy said no information had been received from Lisbon and no attempt had been made to communicate with that city.

New York official and business sources stated that their communications with Portugal had been normal throughout the day.

A Reuter message from Madrid said that telephone communications between Spain and Portugal were subject to "indefinite delay" to-night. The Madrid exchange said they could give no information as to when Portugal would accept calls. — Reuter.

British Cruisers For Indian Navy

London, Oct. 10. — The first of three cruisers to be handed over to the Indian Navy by the Royal Navy will be the Achilles, sistership of the Ajax, which played a decisive part in the defeat of the German pocket battleship Graf Spee at the Battle of River Plate in December, 1939.

This is stated in well-informed naval quarters in London, who add that the actual handing over is likely to take place in March, 1947.

The Achilles has been returned to the Royal Navy by the New Zealand Navy in exchange for the Black Prince. The ship is now in a British port and arrangements are being made for her transference to the Indian Navy within the next five months.

Each of the three ships to be handed over to India cost over £1,000,000 to construct. Besides the Achilles, the Ajax and Leander will be handed to the Indian Navy. The Achilles and Leander were completed in 1933 and the Ajax two years later.

Paratroopers' Sentences Quashed By War Office

London, Oct. 10 (UP). — The Minister for War, Capt. F. J. Bellenger, to-day quashed the prison sentences on the 243 British paratroopers convicted of mutiny in Malaya and ordered their release due to irregularities in the court martial.

The announcement was greeted with loud cheers in the House of Commons.

Capt Bellenger said "Orders to this effect and for the release of the men from imprisonment will be issued forthwith."

"Irregularities in the court martial render the trial so unsatisfactory that the convictions ought not to be allowed to stand," Capt Bellenger said. The quashing came on the advice of the Judge Advocate General.

Mr Winston Churchill caused a stir when he asked Capt Bellenger to explain why the Judge Advocate was suddenly constipated and the Secretary for War had to defer to his legal opinion after three months when the men were still confined

U.S. Denies Meat Debt To Britain

Washington, Oct. 10 (UP). — The spokesman of the United States Department of Agriculture to-day angrily denied the charge by the British Minister of Food, Mr John Strachey, that the United States owes Britain 50,000,000 pounds of meat.

The spokesman said the United States does not owe anything inasmuch as the 1945 promise to deliver to Britain 50,000,000 pounds of meat was predicated by the British promise to deliver 433,000,000 pounds of Australian and New Zealand meat to the U.S. Army and Navy in the Pacific.

APPEALS OF CONDEMNED NAZIS DENIED

Berlin, Oct. 10 (UP). — The Allied Control Council to-day denied all the appeals of the condemned Nazis.

The spokesman of the Allied Control Council said that the appeals of the condemned Nazis were being considered by the Council and that no decision would be made until the appeals had been fully considered.

With the war's end, said the spokesman, the latter contract collapsed so the United States considers it does not owe Britain the 50,000,000 pounds which were never delivered under the 1945 lend-lease agreement.

Argentine Offer

Washington, Oct. 10. — The Argentine Ambassador Mr Oscar Ivanissevich announced late last night he would visit the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr Clinton Anderson to-day and offer Argentina's help to combat the United States meat shortage.

An Argentine spokesman told newspapermen that the Argentine will offer 4,000,000 lbs of boneless cured meat.

Six key administration officials conferred on the meat situation for nearly three hours at the White House last night, but President Truman did not attend. No announcement was issued but it was indicated that the government is considering emergency measures. — Reuter.

UNRRA SUPPLIES FOR CHINA

Washington, Oct. 9 (UP). — UNRRA officials said to-night that UNRRA has lifted the ban on the shipment of steel rails and other transport equipment to China but the embargo against food and other supplies remains effective, at least temporarily.

The largest of the three is the Leander (7,020 tons). The Ajax is the smallest.

They all mount six-inch guns. The complement of each ship is 550. The Leander did great work in the Indian Ocean during the war, intercepting a German merchant raider and sinking with five salvos an Italian raider. — Reuter.

Nationalists To Reach Kalgan Within Week?

Nanking, Oct. 10 (UP). — Gen Fu Tso-yi's forces are expected to enter Kalgan within one week, according to Nationalist military quarters here this evening.

According to the same source the Communist "Second Yenan" now being threatened by another Government column sweeping down from Puyuan, 50 miles north-east of Kalgan.

Nationalist troops, after capturing Hwaihai, 50 miles north-east of Kalgan, are now engaged in mopping up operations.

Fierce fighting has broken out in Yenking, 15 miles north-east of Hwaihai. It was announced this evening. The town is expected to fall within a day or two.

The Communist 210th Division has been rushed to the Hwaihai front to reinforce the hard pressed Red troops there.

Gen Sun Lien-sung, commander of the 11th War Zone, whose troops captured Hwaihai two days ago, proceeded to Nankow early this morning to inspect his frontline forces. He returned to Peking this evening.

On the northern section of the Peking-Hankow Railway, four Communist regiments launched a furious attack on Government positions in the Sunglintian area. Desperate fighting is still progressing, according to the latest reports reaching here this evening. Sunglintian is 30 miles south of Peking.

West End Hotel Strike Spreading

London, Oct. 10. — Workers at three more West End Hotels walked out to-night as Labour Ministry officials worked rapidly to prevent a general stoppage.

Kitchen employees of the Strand Palace, Regent and Piccadilly Hotels joined strikers from eight other smart hotels in the three-day-old dispute.

The Musicians' Union announced to-night that it had been asked to call out on strike all musicians from hotels and restaurants involved. The announcement was made at the Trades Council, where the union leader, Arthur Lewis, urged all member unions to support the strike.

The first craft union to respond was the Amalgamated Association of Woodworkers, which said it would ask its members to quit the Savoy Hotel to-day.

Ministry conciliation officers of the Labour Ministry opened talks in an attempt to settle the dispute before the weekend. No details were revealed.

Mr Lewis indicated his next target by urging the rally to approach workers at Bonington Hotel.

At the Piccadilly Hotel, pickets entered the lounge while waitresses were serving tea. Eight big hotels and two restaurants are now involved.

Strikers marched to the Piccadilly, Park Lane and Palace hotels, where pickets tried to get more workers to join the stoppage.

After two restaurants — Prince's in Piccadilly and Potomac, in Jermyn Street — had agreed to recognise the union, the London district organiser of the union declared: "Victory is in sight."

Placard-carrying employees were parading outside the big hotels to-night. They included good-looking young women in fur coats and slacks. — United Press and Reuter.

Closed Shop Policy

London, Oct. 10 (UP). — Mr Winston Churchill threw the House of Commons into an uproar to-day when he asked the Minister of Labour, Mr George Isaacs, to state Government's policy on the closed shop issue.

Amid loud Conservative cheers, Mr Churchill said: "You are responsible for dealing with these matters. Have you not formulated in your mind any idea of what the closed shop issue is and if you have, why shouldn't you tell the House?"

Mr Isaacs: "I should be quite willing to tell the House if the people would tell me what they mean by closed shop."

The Minister said he knew what it meant in America — "It is an American phrase imported into this country for the purpose of causing

Russia Bans Flight Of U.S. Planes Over Controlled Territory

New York, Oct. 10 (UP). — Soviet Russia to-day issued an order forbidding American commercial planes on regularly established lines to Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Rumania to fly over any Russian-occupied territory in those three countries. The ban applies to commercial as well as military planes.

As a consequence, Pan-American Airways to-day halted all its lines into Eastern Europe at Brussels awaiting clarification of the Russian order by the U.S. Embassy in Prague.

The Russian flying ban may be temporary as it is understood it may apply only until October 14, but U.S. officials are unable to explain the order.

Pan-American had a plane en route to Prague from New York with mails and passengers when the order was received. The plane was stopped at Vienna and turned back to Brussels where the service will be pegged temporarily. Another plane due from New York to-morrow for Prague will also be halted at Brussels.

It is unconformably reported from Paris that the United States Ambassador, Mr Laurence Steinhardt's personal plane, is in Germany and cannot be flown to Prague because it would involve transit over Russian-occupied territory.

Gen Jos. T. McNamara's office in Frankfurt could not be resumed over Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

Meanwhile, Czech airline scheduled from Prague to Brussels, Amsterdam, London, Paris, Strasbourg, Copenhagen, Stockholm and Warsaw continue without change.

Suspension of the Pan-American service to Vienna and the Czech service to Belgrade and Bucharest left scores of stranded passengers milling in the airlines office. Those for the 1545 Service to Belgrade were not notified of the cancellation until their arrival at the office for the bus to Ruzyně airport.

Czech Denial

Prague, Oct. 10. — An official denial that there has been any ban on flying over Czechoslovakia was issued by the Czechoslovak News Agency here to-night.

The Agency statement said "some foreign news agencies recently carried reports that foreign aircraft had been forbidden to fly over Czechoslovak territory. The Czechoslovak News Agency has been officially authorized to state that no ban has been issued, and that there are no restrictions on flying over Czechoslovakia or Czechoslovak territory or on landing in Czechoslovakia which would in any way alter the existing situation." — Reuter.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN AGREEMENT PROSPECTS

Cairo, Oct. 10. — Ismail Sidky Pasha, the Egyptian Premier said in a broadcast to-day that he hoped to reach agreement with Mr Ernest Bevin, the British Foreign Secretary, when he meets him shortly.

"I will express the deep sentiments of the Egyptians regarding the national ideal which they want to see established without restrictions so as to establish an era of solid friendship between the two peoples on a basis of real equality within the framework of the United Nations Charter," Sidky Pasha said.

The Egyptian Premier, who is also the head of the Egyptian delegation discussing a revision of the 1936 treaty with Britain spoke from Tant, north of Cairo. He devoted his speech almost entirely to the refutation of arguments set out in a recent WAFD-ist manifesto calling for the breaking off of negotiations with Britain and the submission of Egypt's case to the United Nations. — Reuter.

STOP PRESS

OTRANTO DUE MONDAY

The Otranto is not expected to reach Hongkong until some time on Monday, the Telegraph was officially informed this morning.

Mr Churchill entered the debate after Mr W. J. Brown (Independent) had asked Mr Isaacs to define "closed shop" and Mr Isaacs requested him to state his meaning "more precisely." Mr Isaacs made no reply defining the question.

FIRM TURKISH REPLY TO SOVIET ON DARDANELLES

Washington, Oct. 10. — Turkey is replying firmly and at length to-day to the latest Russian note on the Dardanelles, it was learned from a responsible diplomatic source.

This follows joint United States and British action in submitting to Ankara their views on the issues involved and being in turn informed of the contents of the Turkish note.

The State Department's message to Turkey will be made public to-morrow.

It is understood the Turkish note was submitted to the Council of Ministers in Ankara early to-day for final approval before being despatched.

It largely reiterates the former stand and echoes the British and American view that they are willing to discuss the Dardanelles bilaterally, but will negotiate amendments to the Montreux Convention only at a general conference representing all interested parties.

It also sternly rejects any suggestion of Russian military positions being based on Turkish soil.

Commenting on the rounding off of the latest Dardanelles episode one influential diplomat here to-day told Reuter that the "position is exactly as it was last August." — Reuter.

SPACE PROJECTILE THEORY EXPLODED

Stockholm, Oct. 10. — The Swedish Defence Staff have come to the conclusion that the majority of meteor-like objects reported over Sweden between May 1 and September 30 were ordinary celestial phenomena. There was nothing to show they were V-bombs, or any other type of space projectile.

Frequent reports of "meteors" and "rocket-like objects" tearing through the sky have been received from different parts of Sweden during the summer. — Reuter.

ITALO-POLISH TRADE AGREEMENT

Rome, Oct. 10. — A trade agreement between Italy and Poland was signed here to-day by the Italian Premier, Signor Alcide De Gasperi, and the Polish Ambassador.

The treaty included a clause under which Poland can order Italian industrial products to the value of £10,000,000 in the next four years, the Italian Foreign Office announced.

The agreement is based on the exchange of 750,000 tons of Polish coal for the equivalent in Italian industrial and agricultural products. — Reuter.

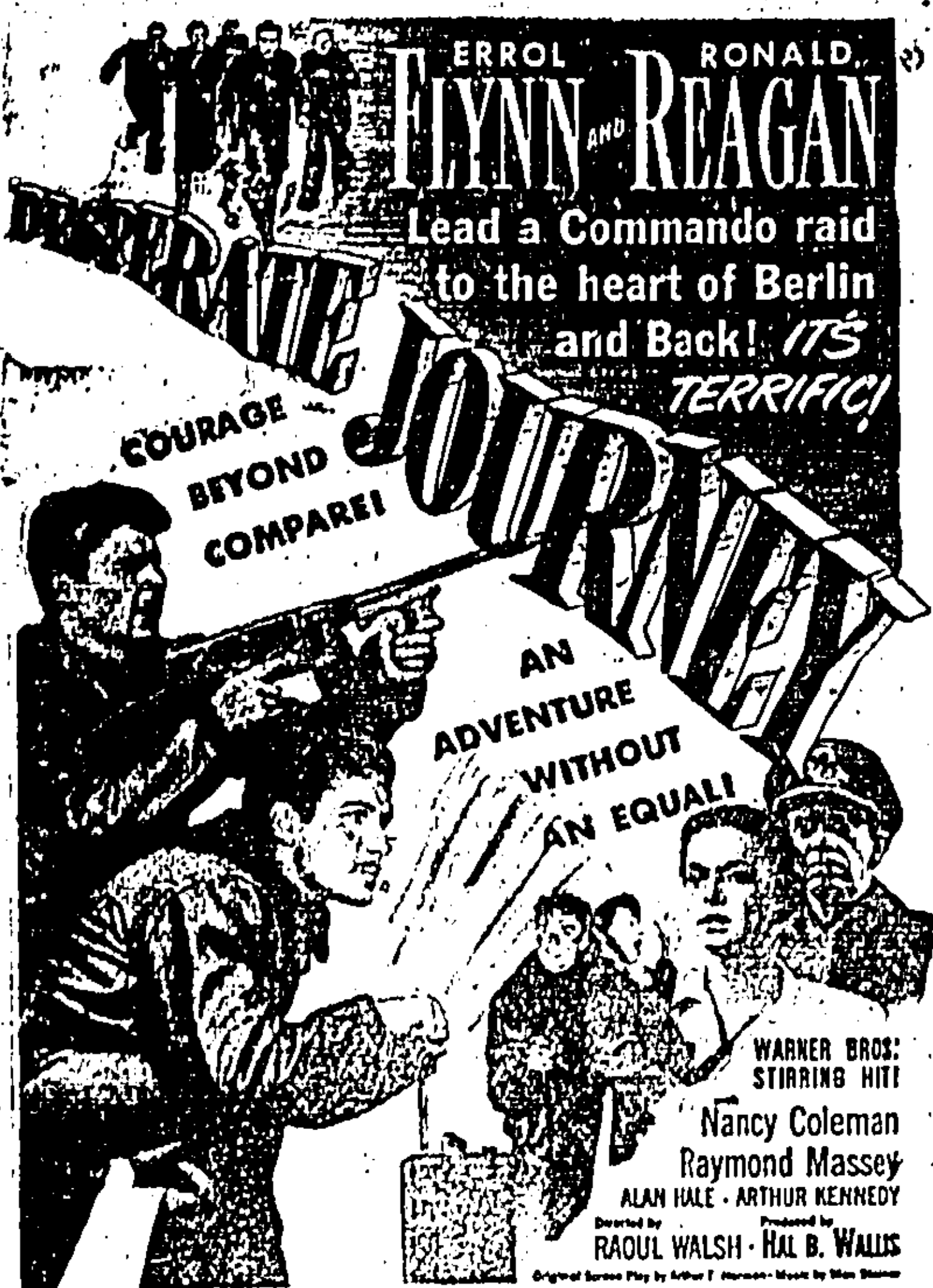
STOP PRESS

OTRANTO DUE MONDAY

The Otranto is not expected to reach Hongkong until some time on Monday, the Telegraph was officially informed this morning.

LEE THEATRE

FOUR SHOWS TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 p.m.
THERE'S SOME CORNER OF A FOREIGN FIELD,
THAT IS FOREVER ENGLAND.



SHOWING TO-DAY **THE JOURNALIST** At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

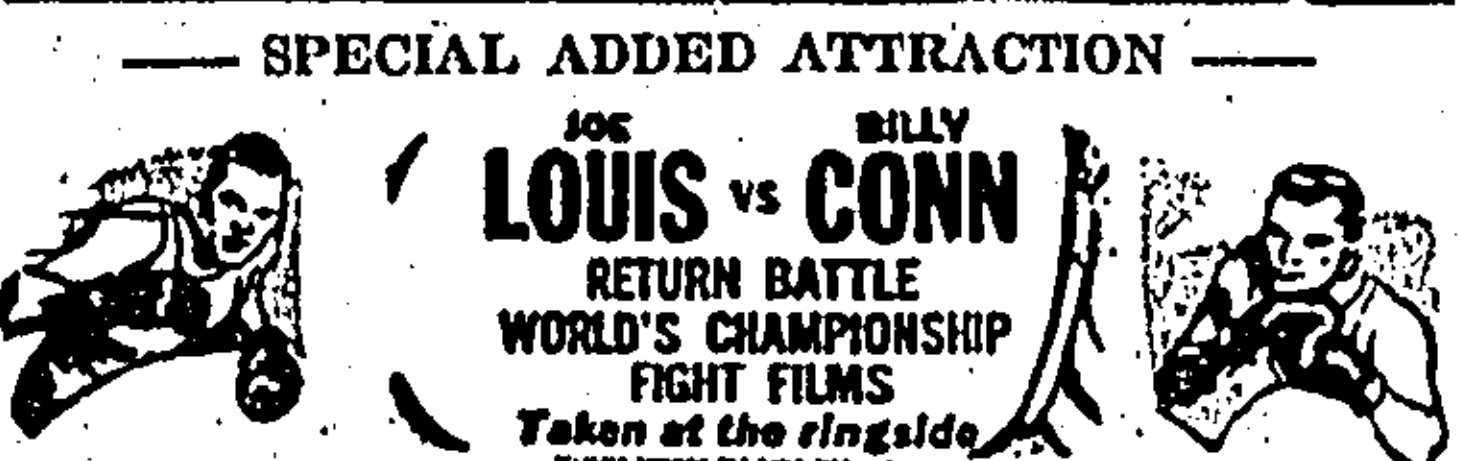
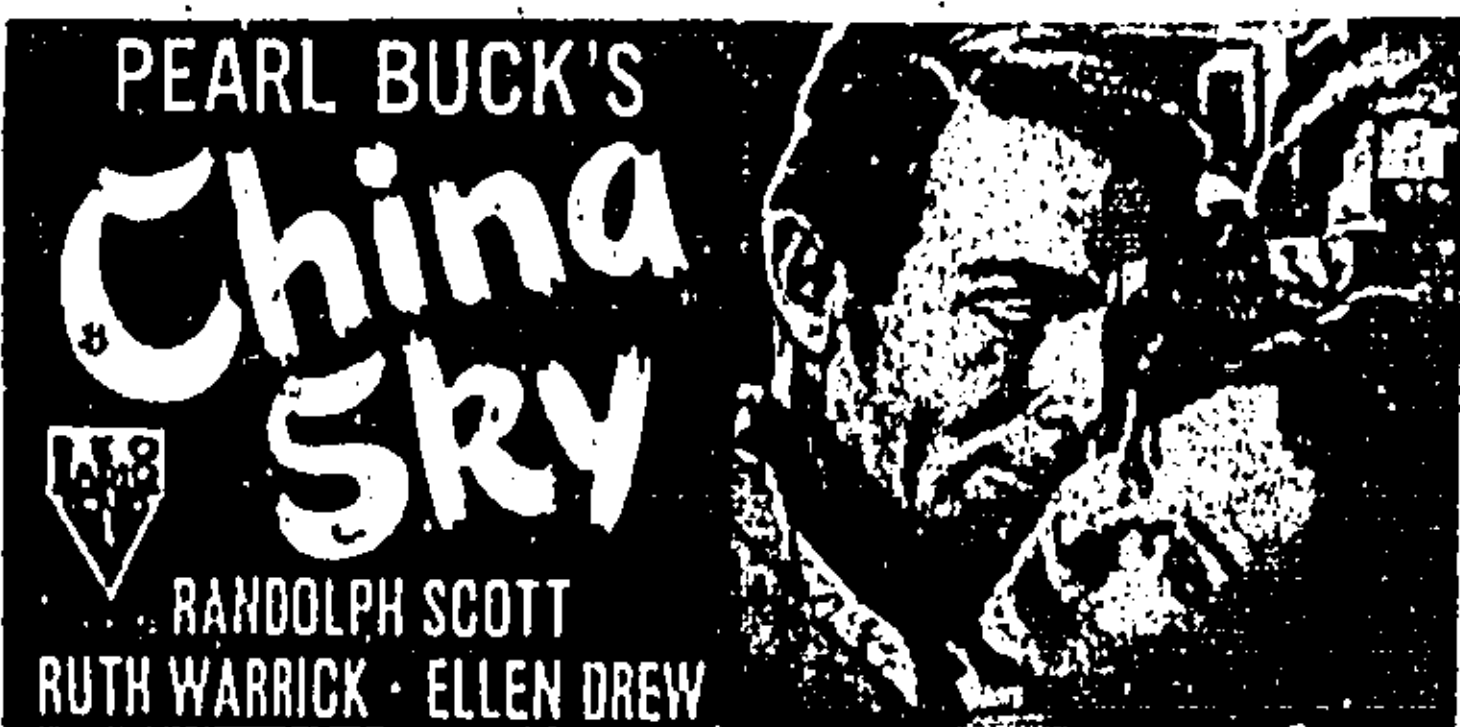


Dame May WHITTY • Edmund GWENN
Nigel BRUCE • Elsa LANCHESTER

LASSIE
ADDED! SPECIAL METRO-NEWS

ORIENTAL

SHOWING TO-DAY: 2.30-5.15-7.30-9.30 p.m.
TWO GOOD SHOWS FOR ONE PRICE!



NEXT CHANGE Walt Disney's "SALUDOS AMIGOS" and "BRIGHTON STRENGTHENERS"

LAST 4 SHOWS TO-DAY **MAJESTIC** At 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 p.m.

M-G-M brings you the thrilling story that will end up in JAPAN!
"BATAAN"

Starring Robert TAYLOR as Sergeant Bill Dane
with GEORGE MURPHY • LLOYD NOLAN
THOMAS MITCHELL • LEE BOWMAN
TO-MORROW: "PARDON MY SARONG"
Starring: BUD ABBOTT • LOU COSTELLO

Canada Urged To Adopt Vigorous Immigration Policy

Immigration a word which paradoxically can mean prosperity or depression, wealth or poverty, is becoming increasingly apparent in the language of Canada, which many say must have a greater population if she is to retain her hold on a half-continent and thrive.

With the war over and its travel barriers dissolving, the word has cropped up on the tongue of the average Canadian, the social worker, the well-wisher and the Parliamentarian—all urging that Canada open the immigration gates in a manner, selective or otherwise, that will help to people this country's broad and sparsely settled lands and provide markets for those already here.

It came up again and again during debates in the Parliamentary session just ended and the talk was finally quelled when the Minister of Resources, Mr. Glen, whose department handles immigration, disclosed that an inter-departmental committee was now drawing up a post-war immigration policy which he hoped would soon be announced.

Closely linked with this announcement are the current deliberations of the United Nations Social and Economic Council, which hopes to develop a scheme by which Canada, the United States and other lands of the new world will absorb some of the war-displaced, homeless peoples of Europe.

The problem was brought to the forefront recently by the Senate Immigration Committee, which told the upper house that immigration was of prime importance if "we are to hold our prices abroad and maintain and improve our standard of living at home."

In a nutshell it urged that the Government start a vigorous policy of selective immigration as soon as shipping space becomes available and that Europe be combed for persons who would become real assets in Canadian life.

That report, based on the evidence of scores of witnesses over several weeks, trumpeted the call that has been sounded by private organizations and private members of

Parliament, who have urged that Canada embark at the earliest possible moment on a policy of selective immigration.

The bars already have been partially lifted. In May, it was announced that relatives of Canadians will be allowed to enter the dominion from foreign countries, providing their Canadian relatives can support them. Since then, steps have been taken to establish facilities for civil and medical examination in northern and southern Europe.

Another immigration project has been the Government's decision to bring to Canada for farm work 4,000 unmarried veterans of the Polish army which fought beside the 1st Canadian Corps in Italy. These men will undertake to work in agriculture in Canada for two years after reaching these shores.

But none of these measures has the scope and appeal urged by the pro-immigrationists. They say Canada faces the alternative of using her vacant space and resources or eventually losing them to other peoples.

They argue that Canada cannot hope to retain indefinitely her 3,500,000 square miles of territory, including the rich, lush lands of the north-west, in the exclusive ownership of 12,000,000 persons, a handful of population in comparison with thickly-settled countries of the world.

But while there is emphasis on immigration there is equal stress on emigration. A surprising number of Canadians have turned to the south and are answering the call of larger salaries and greater opportunities in the United States. Even more important, most of these have been persons highly trained in professions and sciences that Canada can ill afford to lose.—Reuter.

Reserve Citizen Army Of 500,000 For PI

Manila, Oct. 9 (UP)—The Secretary of the National Defence, Mr. Ruperto Kangleon, in a radio speech, said the Philippines is going to train a reserve citizen army of 500,000 men during a programme that is a virtual revival of Gen MacArthur's national defence plan. A part of the programme includes reorganization of the Philippine Army and training will be done over a period of ten years.

Mr. Kangleon announced that it is the aim of the Army to use only Philippine Military Academy graduates as officers of the regular corps and the reserve will be composed of reserve officers and trainees who must report for service when they reach 20 years of age.

Jap Schools To Abolish Rescript on Education

Tokyo, Oct. 9 (UP)—The Education Ministry has sent instructions to all schools, abolishing "divine" treatment of the Imperial rescript on education. The rescript, granted by the Emperor Meiji in October 1890, has been the fountain head of all Japanese education.

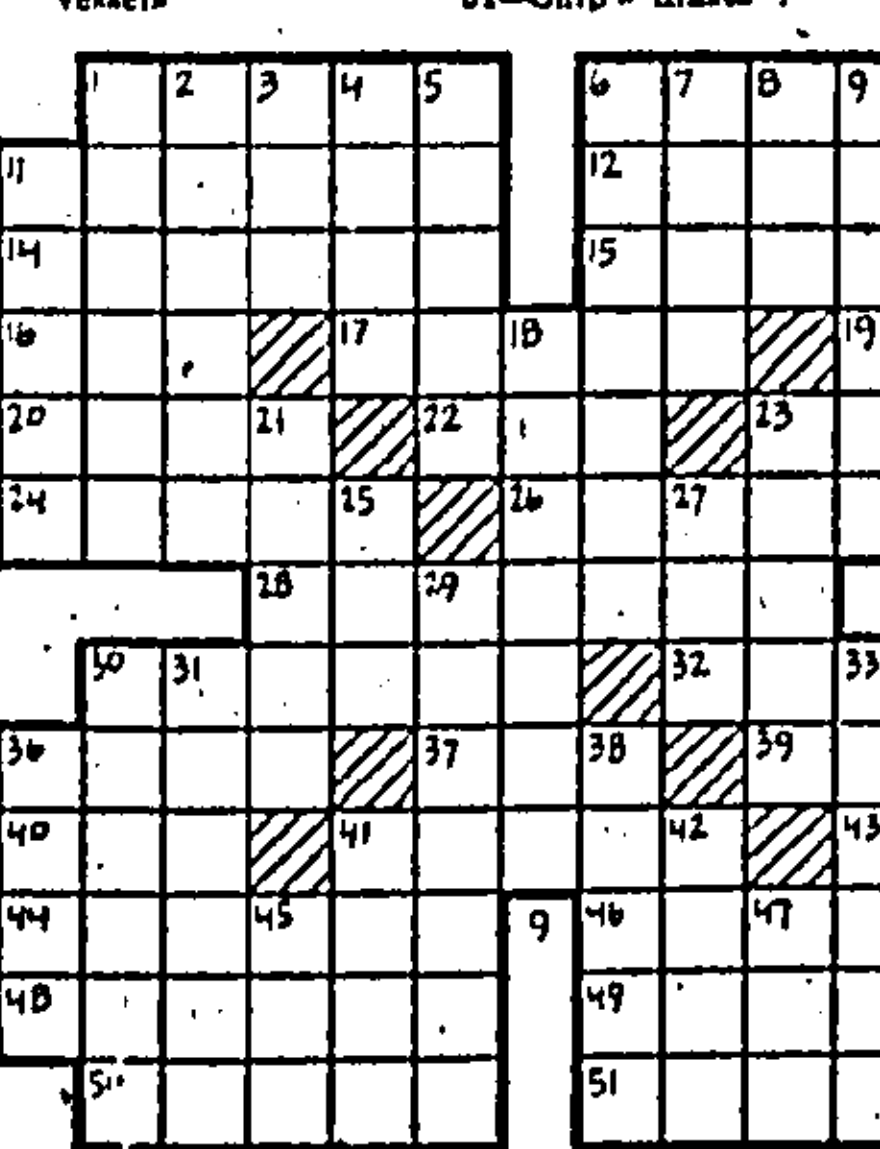
The instructions also abolished compulsory reading of the rescript on ceremonial occasions.

TRAITOR TO DIE

Nanking, Oct. 8.—One of the notorious traitors in North China, Wang Ying-tai, former Vice-Chairman of the Puppet North China Political Affairs Council was sentenced to death by the High Court here today for high treason.—Central News.

Crossword Puzzle

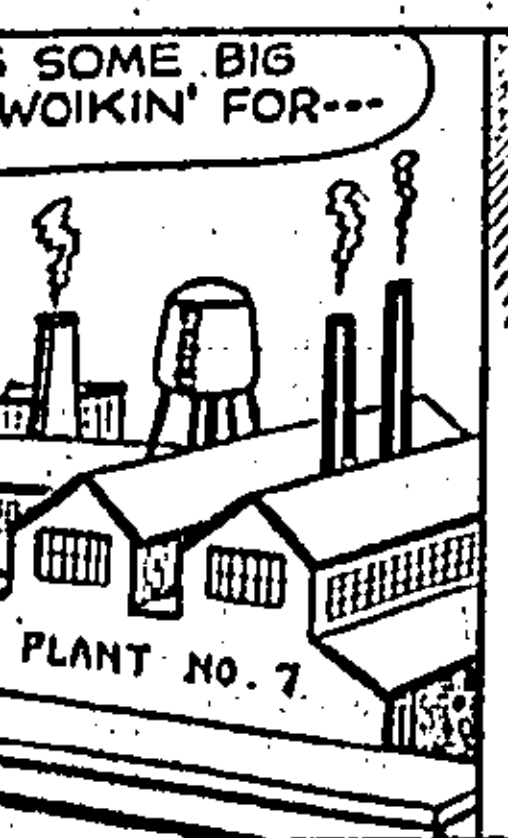
ACROSS
1—Tortured
2—Units of weight
3—Easy and colorful (slang)
4—Tie bleeding
5—Tie bleeding
6—Climbing palm
7—Gillier
8—Discarded
9—Formation of women
10—Friend (Fr.)
11—Baseball team
12—Take a seat
13—Curled molding
14—Trapped
15—Filled with blood vessels



DOWN
1—Yarn to hold
2—Tie
3—Famed
4—Famous
5—Bird's peak
6—Ripped
7—Form
8—Durdent
9—Patrician of
10—Alexander
11—Deer horn
12—Sculpture for
13—Virtuous
14—Norse poems
15—Ship's mast

It is regretted that owing to transportation difficulties, the solution of yesterday's puzzle has not been received.

NANCY Important Position



CHINA'S SHARE OF JAP REPARATIONS

Nanking, Oct. 10.—More than 13 million tons of machinery and equipment will be stripped from former arms production, aircraft, chemical and other plants in Japan proper for reparations, declared Mr. Wu Pan-lung of the Chinese Delegation to Japan at a press conference here today.

While the amount due to China has not yet been decided, Mr. Wu said that, considering China's heavy war damage, she should receive more than most other countries. If granted 30 per cent of the total amount, China may get about four million tons of industrial machinery and equipment.

Mr. Wu said the Japanese Foreign Ministry has established a Reparations Bureau and has earmarked an estimated amount of 370 billion yen to cover the expenses for stripping factories. When this measure is fully carried out arm production factories will have disappeared altogether in Japan.

But certain industries will be allowed by the Allied Council to exist, such as iron, steel, aluminium, shipbuilding and sulphuric acid.

Regarding textile industry, Japan's biggest post-war industry, Mr. Wu said almost 2,410,000 spindles had been repaired and 1,200,000 spindles were under repair, making a total of

Germany Heaviest Taxed Country In Europe

Germans are paying for the peace nearly three times as much in taxes as they paid for the war, making Germany the most heavily taxed country in Europe, says United Press.

They got off amazingly lightly during the war, paying only one-quarter of the current cost of the war out of taxes as compared with Britons, who paid half the cost of the war in taxes. So when the Allies took over in Germany, taxation had to be drastically increased.

Law No. 3 of the Allied Control Council increased income tax and the wages tax by one-quarter. Law No. 12 in February this year, increased income tax and the corporation tax still further.

Then other taxes were increased in quick succession. One law doubled the property tax, another increased the motor tax by one-half, still another increased the turnover tax by one half and, finally, the inheritance tax was trebled.

Indirect taxation has also been greatly increased on alcohol, beer, tobacco and matches.

about 3,000,000 spindles—the maximum number allowed by SCAP for the time being.—Central News.

According To Culbertson

(Copyright, 1946, by Ely Culbertson)

In to-day's deal East-West were "shipwrecked on the rocks of distribution."

East, dealer. Both sides vulnerable.

NORTH
♦ 764
♦ QJ63
♦ J10852

WEST
♦ 764
♦ KQ764
♦ K985

EAST
♦ QJ10
♦ K10982
♦ A9
♦ A62

SOUTH
♦ AK993
♦ A
♦ 5
♦ QJ10743

The bidding:
East: 1 spade
South: 1 spade
West: 1 spade
North: 1 spade

West opened the heart seven to his partner's original bid. This was ducked in dummy and declarer won with the ace. He then ruffed a club and led the heart queen through East who, since his king was located, covered. Declarer

ruffed, then ruffed another club and discarded his singleton diamond on the heart jack.

Now South ruffed a diamond to enter his own hand and a third club lead was ruffed in dummy. Another diamond lead, to which East had to follow, permitted South to cash in the trump nine, and though he never made a natural club trick, the acceding of trumps rounded out his doubled contract.

At first glance it would appear that a diamond lead by West would have defeated the contract, but actually, South could have garnered the necessary ten tricks against any defence.

Perhaps the most remarkable feature of this deal was the lack of enterprise shown by North in bidding and the compensating surplus of the same commodity shown by South. It is quite true that North was poor in high cards, but certainly his excellent distribution for spades deserved some mention, in view of South's vulnerable bidding. The three-spade call by North was even less than a "pre-empt"—it was a "rescue" of the club double. One must admire South's nerve in going on to game!

Notes And News For Film Goers

The London Scientific Film Society, re-organised and enlarged, plans to give a monthly show of scientific and documentary films, and to organise programmes of scientific films for children. It is to publish a quarterly journal "The Scientific Film."

William Eythe, Hollywood star in England for the making of "Meet Me At Dawn" at Denham, near London has some interesting observations to make on Britain. English cinemas, he says, are more comfortable than those in the USA, with plenty of leg-room and smoking allowed. English technicians are on top of their jobs and the "week-end habit" is restful and necessary. But best of all, he says, "English autograph hunters are nice, shy people—and they don't try to knock you down."

Britain's first Royal Command film performance, to take place at the Empire, Leicester Square, London, on November 1, will be attended by King George VI, Queen Elizabeth and the two Princesses. The programme, which will be in aid of Britain's Cinematograph Trade Benevolent Fund, will feature the new film "A Matter of Life and Death" which will be having its first public showing. This was one of the outstanding British pictures to be earmarked for the International Film Festival organized at Cannes by the French Government.

A unit filming in the Huddersfield area for Walter Forde's picture of the Yorkshire best-seller, "The Crowthers of Bunkum" has appointed its own Meteorological Officer—former mill-hand Joshua Holmes, keen student of local weather lore for most of his 62 years.

Holmes looks at the sky and the trees and the animals, he sniffs the air he's known since boyhood, and he tells the unit each morning, with astonishing accuracy, what conditions will be like during the rest of the day.

The old axiom that you can never tell a woman's age, is being borne out in "Nicholas Nickleby," the Charles Dickens story which is now nearing completion in London.

Cavalieri was shooting the Kenwigs family sequences. Several youngsters from fourteen years up wards had been engaged—and the girl playing the part of the eldest Kenwig was the youngest of them all; the girl appearing as the youngest Kenwig was the oldest.

This anomaly was explained by the fact that Faith Bailey, fourteen years old, was five feet tall, whereas nineteen-year-old Edith Kenworthy was only four feet four inches in height. So they changed ages for the picture.

The Crown Film Unit, that made so many of Britain's successful documentaries during the war—including "Target For Tonight," "The Silent Village" and "Western Approaches"—has now made a film on juvenile delinquency, universal legacy of war.

Thanks to the fact that Britain never knew invasion, and thanks to the Service of Youth inaugurated by the Government at the outbreak of war to counteract the domestic upheaval they knew must follow, Britain has perhaps less juvenile delinquency than other countries. Nevertheless, the problem exists. This film, "Children on Trial," fictional but based on fact, shows how it is combated.

The boys taking part are real schoolboys, but the girl heroine is played by a professional actress, Julia Lang. The Head of the Approved School for juvenile delinquents in the film, is played by the actual headmaster of the Liverpool Farm School. All the school sequences were shot in actual Approved Schools.

Holiday-makers became film players in support of Google Withers and Jean Kent for their new film, "The Loves of Joanna Godden," which Charles Frenn is directing for Ealing Studios, London. At the same time they have slipped back over 40 years, to the days when women wore long dresses and had wisp wigs. The setting of "The Loves of Joanna Godden" is 1905. A call went out the other day for holiday-makers and local residents to take part in the Lydd fair sequences which were being filmed in the English county of Kent.

A real fair, with roundabouts, hoop-la's and side-shows of the 1905 period was hired from a veteran showman and over three hundred holiday-makers and local people presented themselves to the unit office. They donned grease-paint and Edwardian costumes.

There was an ATS girl on demobilisation leave, doing the con-can outside a side-show with a clerk from the American Embassy. Both were on holiday locally. A Land Girl and her sister were on the swings. Local housewives and their children enjoyed themselves on the roundabout. Young and old had all the fun of the fair—and they were paid for it, then called again to repeat it all the following day and the day after that. It's one way of spending a holiday, anyway!

Shanghai ten merchants have sent a delegation to Nanking to petition the Government for substantial cash subsidies to enable them to continue their export business. They intend also asking for the resumption of trade with Soviet Russia on a large scale, the Chinese press reports.—Reuter.

Repatriation Of Overseas Chinese

Following repeated representations a determined effort is now being made to repatriate to their homes abroad the thousands of overseas Chinese from Burma, Malaya and the Philippines at present stranded in China.

Under a new repatriation programme mapped out by CNRRA, it is hoped to send home all overseas Chinese repatriates by March 1947. Already 4,000 former residents of Burma have been sent home by an overland route through Yunnan province and 2,000 through Hongkong by ship.

Meanwhile, CNRRA, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other organizations concerned are trying to acquire the necessary shipping to repatriate displaced Chinese residents of Malaya and the Philippines. According to a CNRRA announcement, priority will be given to displaced Chinese now assembled at ports in Kwangtung and Fukien provinces, and to those who returned to China during the war to serve as engineering workers.

PI Arrangements

The Philippines Government has sent officials to Amoy to assist CNRRA in handling the repatriation. UNRRA is making arrangements for a ship to carry the displaced persons to the Philippines.

CNRRA and UNRRA officials, meanwhile, are planning to charter a ship for Singapore. UNRRA announces that it will establish offices in Fuzhou, Amoy, Canton and Swatow to direct the Malayan repatriation programme.

It is stated that the Malayan Immigration Bureau and the Overseas Chinese Club of Malaya will assist the repatriates when they are landed at Singapore.

Requirements for repatriation to Malaya specify that an applicant either must have been born there, or have lived in Malaya before 1942. Applicants must also hold residence cards issued by the Malayan Immigration Bureau.

Residence cards for Chinese residents of the Philippines will be issued by the Philippines Government on presentation of re-entry permits, former residence certificates, tax receipts on residence certificates, or any other certificates issued by the Government. Those who have lost their certificates can apply for re-entry permits to the Philippines Immigration Bureau, stating name, age, place of birth and occupation.—Reuter.

SAILOR FOR TRIAL

Able Seaman Owen Rees, Yeoman of Signals, RM, of HMS Glory, was committed for trial at the Supreme Court of Colombo on a charge of murder.

Rees is alleged to have caused the death by drowning of Patrick Sweeney, a merchant seaman on the s.s. Cameronia, by pushing him under the water during a fight between naval ratings and some of the Cameronia's crew on the Passenger-Jetty about 11 p.m. on August 24.

U.S. SOLDIERS KILLED

Tokyo, Oct. 10.—A United States Army truck crashing into a moving train resulted in the death of five American soldiers and one Japanese and injury to eight other enlisted men near Sendai about 200 miles north of the capital.

One of the eight injured American soldiers is reported in a serious condition.—Central News.

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"I detest bridge, Dorothy, and play an atrocious game, but I must join the club—that would be better than the horrid feeling of being left out of things!"

American Charter For International Trade Organisation

(By Sidney Gambell)

London, Oct. 10.—The toughness of Washington's "Charter" for the International Trade Organisation, as compared with Washington's proposals of last December (which Britain and France respectively accepted in principle in December and May in consideration for getting their United States loans) is because the Charter is the United States unilateral bargaining position, whereas the proposals were intended as agreed aspirations.

Washington recognises its vulnerability about Cuba and the Philippines. Acting-Secretary of State Clayton frankly admits: "The United States is also an offender in having preferential agreements with Cuba and the Philippines, while the sugar purchasing agreement with Cuba is the general type of agreement which the ITO charter condemns."

But the United States concessions to Empire preference will not go beyond the December proposals, which British Empire producers considered grossly inadequate.

Tariff Preferences

The United States still insists, firstly, that prior international commitments cannot override the action to reduce preferences; secondly, any negotiated tariff reductions must automatically reduce or eliminate preference margins; for example, if Britain or any Empire country has a general tariff of 20 per cent on a particular article and the Empire preferential rate is 10 per cent, then if the general tariff rate is negotiated down to 10 per cent the Empire rate must remain ten per cent and preference disappears entirely.

There is a ban on new preferences whereas, in the absence of specific agreements, no country is debarred from raising tariffs. Washington does not consider this one-sided, because it regards preferences but not tariffs as discriminatory. British officials, however, insist that if the British Empire reduces any preference in Britain, must be entitled to impose preference if the United States later reimposes tariff.

The United States preferences to the Philippines, which were due to expire last July are being continued—in full for eight years and thereafter diminishingly for twelve years, making 20 years altogether—because of what the Philippines suffered from the United States failure to protect them against the years of Japanese occupation.—Reuter.

Sun Fo on U.S. Troops Withdrawal from China

Shanghai, Oct. 8.—Dr Sun Fo, President of the Legislative Yuan, commenting today on the "American Troops Withdrawal of China Week" movement, said that the withdrawal of American troops was not a serious problem since the American forces have no intention of remaining in the country for long but would eventually be withdrawn after completing their mission.

It was groundless to say that their presence in China affected China's sovereignty as it did not interfere with China's internal affairs, Dr Sun added.

Dr Sun reportedly will shortly leave for Canton.—Central News.

ALASKA HAS BECOME THE UNITED STATES' FIRST LINE OF DEFENCE

VAST PLANS FOR BIG-SCALE MANOEUVRES HAVE BEEN ANNOUNCED

THIS is the third of a series of stories by A. M. Goul, UP correspondent, on the strategic part Alaska will play in defence of the North American continent, in the event of another war.

At the present time, about six hours is as long as the United States defences of Alaska could be expected to hold out against any major attack, according to high Army and Navy sources in Washington. And, although such a ponderous programme as making the Western Hemisphere's uttermost north-east outpost impregnable must move slowly, something is being done about it.

Army and Navy commanders at Anchorage, Fairbanks and Kodiak—the key points—have expressed the opinion they could hold out against a major airborne attack from two to six hours. Adak, on the Aleutian chain might be able to last a bit longer. Dutch Harbour and Attu could be overrun at will. Little has been accomplished so far that makes Alaska any better off from a defensive standpoint than when the Japs marched in and sat there until they decided to leave of their own free will.

But there is this important difference: the men responsible for the defence of Alaska are alert to the danger. Almost every major military figure in the country has expressed the opinion at one time or another that the first blow in any next war, regardless of who is the attacker, who is the defender, will come across the top of the world. They do not confine their opinions in the matter to Russia. They mean anybody. They mean even the United States. They have said so.

Economic Importance

Alaska is also beginning to emerge as a considerable important country economically. Gold was the magic word that first drew attention to its inherent value, and now Alaska is being discovered all over again. Its other natural resources are being recognised.

Agriculture and oil, timber and metals soon will be the targets of vast exploitation. "Seward's Folly" they dubbed the payment of \$7,200,000 this country made to Russia in 1867 for that barren waste. But it did not long remain in the category of being a bad deal. Among the many unsettled issues between the United States and Russia is title to Alaska.

Recognition of the legality of the deal made between this country and Czarist Russia for Alaska is one of the things the Soviet Government has never granted. In the eyes of the Soviets, Alaska still belongs to Russia.

"There haven't been any routing arguments over the subject such as those which have marked the clashes of the Russians and the Americans in Paris and in United Nations meetings, but there have been extensive negotiations."

Lack of Manpower

One of the major obstacles to rapid development of Alaska, in both military and economic directions, is the lack of manpower. It is not that the Army could not get the men there in a hurry that is proving bothersome. Its long care of them after they get there, plus the fact there is nothing much in Alaska at present calling for huge manning forces.

The exact number of troops currently stationed in Alaska is being withheld for security reasons, but it is known that the force of 60,000 in the Aleutians during the war has dropped to mere hundreds, including Kodiak, which once housed 25,000 combat troops, is now the home of but a skeleton force. Only a few thousand are left at Anchorage, largely airforce and service units.

Fairbanks has still fewer men. And nowhere else in Alaska is there any sizable concentration of fighting units. There is not a single combat division in the entire territory.

Alaska could be ripe for a repetition of Pearl Harbour if some aggressor decided to make the stab. Mention was made in a previous article of the fact that Russian planes have been located, through their radio signals, over and near United States establishments. The speculation was made the Russians were using radar. If they are, they are one up on the Americans.

Kodiak, base of the North Pacific fleet, has no radar in operation. The units used during the war have been dismantled and are stored in

an abandoned hangar. Patrol planes fly at frequent intervals, but even such a minor operation as that is handicapped by the scarcity of pilots and mechanics and other Service units.

Washington officials of course, are not ignorant of this. The plans for Alaska have fallen into the pattern that applies to the United States as a whole—in factory reconversion, in price control and all the other problems that have arisen in this post-war period. Both the war and Navy Departments realise and acknowledge the situation. It is programmes of defence cannot be expected to move as swiftly as the war machine.

The men on the ground in Alaska, naturally, take a pessimistic view of the lack of speed with which official Washington moves. They are constantly beseeching more staff officers to pay them a visit and take a look at the actual situation. They want Gen. Eisenhower and Admiral Nimitz to either come themselves or send their top assistants. The men in Alaska are not exactly skittish about the world situation at present, but they want proof that their problems are being recognised.

Recently a delegation of five Army colonels from Washington visited the headquarters of Maj-Gen Howard Craig, Alaskan commandant. They announced they were there for an overnight visit.

Gen Craig told them: "Gentlemen, if that is your schedule, I will not see you."

The colonels changed their minds and decided for a longer stop-over.

Two Categories

Alaskan defences can roughly be divided into two categories: (1) The mainland (2) The Aleutian chain. Problems of logistics, water and terrain differ radically on the chain and on the mainland. The Aleutians are mere pin-points of land offering no room for manoeuvres. They are the world's weather factory. Most of the cold fronts that sweep down across the Pacific have their origin there.

The mainland presents a wide expanse of mountains and uninhabited fields, many of which have never been visited by white men. Recently a dog sled team from Anchorage travelled 100 miles a day for eight days and never encountered another human being. Not even an Eskimo. In another week's trip the same thing occurred.

That, of course, was in northern Alaska. Southern Alaska offers rich valleys, lush plains and thousands of square miles of possible farmland.

The present Alaskan defence set-up gives the Navy headquarters at Kodiak, at the south-western tip of the mainland and at the base of the peninsula stretching out into Behring sea from which the Aleutians stem. Other major navy bases will be Attu, on the extreme western end of the Aleutian chain, and at Adak, roughly midway between Dutch Harbour and Attu. Dutch Harbour is about midway between Adak and Kodiak.

New Bases

Army headquarters are at Anchorage, farther up the southern coast of the mainland. Other bases will be at Nome, on the western side of the mainland on the Behring Straits, directly opposite Russian bases on the western shore of the Straits; at Fairbanks inland north of Anchorage, and garrisons on the Aleutian Islands of Umnak, Amchitka and Shemya.

The Army however, is doing something about filling the void of information about Alaska. It has formed a scouting unit, the First Combat Intelligence Squadron, which already has covered and mapped hundreds of miles of uncharted wasteland. The Navy has asked for ships and men to hunt for new passes through the Aleutians. At present the only known safe passage is at Unalaska. Ships either have to make the passage there or sail around the tip of Attu. Both positions are extremely vulnerable to air or submarine attack.

A joint Chiefs of Staff commission, has completed a survey of Alaskan military development. Naturally, their report is top secret. It is now before Rear Admiral F.A. Daub, the Navy Commander in Alaska, and Gen Craig. Both commands have said they were pleased with the report.

They are waiting for Washington to make the report effective.

Thieves Steal Car In Daring Hold-Up

Tokyo, Oct. 9 (UP).—Two unidentified men halted the automobile driven by the Secretary to the Minister of Commerce and Industry last night in front of one of Tokyo's largest department stores, brandished pistols, then stole the car.

The police have arrested a 28-year-old unemployed Japanese, who admitted that he had stolen ten cars in the downtown Tokyo area and sold them for approximately 30,000 yen each.

Report of Sino-American Commercial Association

The Chinese Government has decided to set up a Sino-American "commercial association" for the settlement of disputes between American and Chinese business interests, according to a semi-official Chinese report.

It is probable that the powers of the association will be extended later to handle disputes involving other foreign interests besides American.—Reuter.

British Tourists Plan To Visit Swiss Alps Soon

An average of 750 British tourists a day is expected in Switzerland during the coming winter season. The Swiss railway authorities have made great preparations to smooth out the last travel difficulties; direct trains will be available in Calais to take British tourists straight to their favourite winter sport resorts in Switzerland.

Passengers will leave London at 2.30 p.m. and, travelling via Folkestone, will find waiting for them at Calais the "Engadin Express" and the "Oberland Express."

The "Engadin Express" will serve such well-known resorts as St. Moritz and Davos arriving at the main railway junction in that area, Chur, at 1.2 p.m. the following day. The journey thus taking under 24 hours. The "Oberland Express," aiming at Sannenmoos, Adelboden and other resorts in the Bernese Oberland, will arrive at 11.30 a.m.

Night Trains

In addition, the Swiss authorities are planning to run a special night train, entirely of sleeping cars, from Calais to Basel. Routing trains will also be increased in number and speeded up.

Unrest is brewing in the Swiss hotel trade, which declares that British tourists spend most of the £75 of their foreign travel allowance on shopping, often leaving them with so little money that they are unable to pay their hotel bills.

The Swiss hotel keepers, who often know their English customers from pre-war days, are forced to grant them credits, which is contrary to financial regulations and may bring them into conflict with the law.

Shopping Rush

The hotel trade suggests, therefore, that the foreign travel allowance should not be granted in a lump sum, but should be transferred to Switzerland in weekly or fortnightly payments. These remittances would be used exclusively for holiday purposes and English people would no longer be able to come to Switzerland for a few days simply to do a last-minute amount of shopping. Swiss hotel keepers also suggest that the foreign travel allowance should be raised to £100.

The hotel trade, while putting forward these proposals, also ask that visas should be abolished for British tourists. It is now learned in leading quarters of the Swiss hotel trade that this latter suggestion has not found a sympathetic reception in the Ministry of Justice and Police in Bern, where it is stated that an uncontrolled flood of tourists would bring with it an acute danger for the Swiss economic system.

It is stressed that tourists are apt to buy up all the goods they see in the shops, leaving nothing for the Swiss themselves. Hotel keepers label this reasoning as "selfish."—Reuter.

UNO DISCUSSION ON TREATMENT OF INDIANS IN AFRICA

New York, Oct. 10.—India's protest against the treatment of Indians in South Africa will be discussed at the forthcoming United Nations General Assembly by the Political and Security Committee. It is Item 31 of the Assembly's provisional agenda on the Assembly's work of the Political and Security Committee will be decided by the Assembly's General Committee. The matter is based on the Indian Government's letter of June 22, to the United Nations Secretary-General, which charged that discrimination against Indians had reached a climax in South Africa.

The letter added that the policy threatened to impede the friendly relations of the two countries.—Reuter.

SHOWING TO-DAY

QUEEN'S

At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

THE YEAR'S GRANDEST, GAYEST, GIRL-FILLED, MUSICAL EXTRAVAGANZA!

BETTY GRABLE
GEORGE MONTGOMERY
CESAR ROMERO

ONEY ISLAND

CHARLES WINNINGER • PHIL SILVERS

THE THINGS TO SING!

WALTER LANG • WILLIAM PERKINS

SHOWING TO-DAY

CATHAY

At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

YOU'VE NEVER SEEN ANYTHING LIKE IT!
1000 NEW THRILLS!

TARZAN'S NEW YORK ADVENTURE

JOHN JOHNSON
WILHELM MUELLER
MILVREN O'SULLIVAN

Screen Play by William R. Lipman and Myles Connolly • From a Story by Myles Connolly

GERMANS TO TAKE OVER ECONOMIC CONTROL OF ANGLO-U.S. ZONES

Minden, Oct. 10.—(UP).—The latest, single step towards the unification of Germany since Potsdam will take place at Minden tomorrow when seven Germans take over the economic administration of the British and American zones and their population of 40,000,000 people. They will work under the guidance of a small team of British and United States policy directors but for the most part they will be forced to solve Western Germany's economic problems for themselves.

U.S. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ATTACKS COMMUNISTS

Washington, Oct. 10 (UP).—The U.S. Chamber of Commerce published a 40-page report, charging that the Comintern was as active as ever throughout the world despite its supposed liquidation. It also charged that the U.S. Communist Party was a fifth column and said that with Communists sympathisers allegedly controlling the American Labour Party in New York they might control the balance of power in a State whose vote is vital in presidential elections.

TENURE EXTENDED

Nanking, Oct. 10.—Due to expire to-day, the tenure of President Chiang Kai-shek's office as President of the Republic, was extended indefinitely until the introduction of constitutional government. It was unanimously decided to-day by the Central Executive Committee.—Central News.

PEER'S DIVORCE

London, Oct. 10 (UP).—The Duke of Westminster, one of the richest and most spectacular of British peers, is being sued for divorce by his third wife it was revealed to-day with the publication of the record for the Michaelmas term of the Divorce Court starting Monday. Grounds for the action were not disclosed and the Duke is not contesting the suit.

AIR SERVICE TO SIAM

Siam, Oct. 9.—The China National Aviation Corporation inaugurated to-day an air service between Shanghai and Siam. The route will be via Bangkok. In future passengers from Siam to Peking will be able to make a stopover at Chungking on the way to the ancient capital.—Central News.

SHOWING TO-DAY

ALHAMBRA & CENTRAL

DAILY AT 2.30 5.15 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.

THE "DOPEY" OF THE ELEPHANT WORLD...

WALT DISNEY'S **DUMBO**

FULL-LENGTH FEATURE IN TECHNICOLOR

Diversion Of Rails From China To Yugo-Slavia

Arriving To-day
 Fort Amsterdam, from Shanghai, Dock-
 ing (J.C.F.).
 Fort Remscaler, from Shanghai, Dock-
 ing (J.C.F.).
 Malenkala, from Manila, a.m. (Dr. La
 Torre).
Sailing To-day
 Huron, for Manila, 5 a.m. Lalelikok
 (A.P.C.).
 Mentong, for Singapore, p.m. West
 Point (Ho Hong).
 Cromwell Park, for Taku Har, 6 p.m.
 Monday Day (Jardine).
 Madanang, for Singapore, p.m. Hol On
 Wharf (Kwong Sun Huen).
 Waiwan, for Geyrock, for Shanghai, Kow-
 loon (Jardine).
 Simoly, for Shanghai, Vladivostok.
 p.m. Stonecutters (Wallen).
 Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Ant-
 werp, Amsterdam, London, p.m.
 (Jardine).
Expected Arrivals
 Hai Yang, from Foochow, Amoy,
 Hongkong, 13 October 13.
 Silver Gun, from Calcutta, Madras.
 October 13
 Oranto, from U.K. Straits.
 Dona Nati, from Pacific and Atlantic
 Coasts.
Expected Sailings
 October 12
 Anloh, for Shanghai.
 Tol Shan, for Hongkong.
 Foo Shing, for Swatow, Bangkok.
 Van Heutz, for Swatow, Amoy.
 October 13
 Alexandre-de-Sedates, for Malahong.
 Empire Jamaica, for Singapore and
 Hongkong.
 Hlangang, for Shingghal.

Meanwhile, the Chinese Embassy Counselor, Mr. Chen Chih-mai, said that State Department officials had assured the Embassy that any steel rails earmarked for China under the Yugo-Slav embargo would be returned to Yugo-Slavia to be replaced by rails already ordered for Yugo-Slavia.

He said that naturally any diversion affected the rehabilitation of Chinese economy, but added that the problem of rails was not nearly so important as that of accessories, such as nuts, bolts and spikes for laying rails. He said the State Department had promised that none of these hard-to-get objects would be diverted to other uses. It was impossible to use rails without such accessories.

Mr. Chen said he had hopes that the embargo on such shipments to China would be rescinded soon, since the Chinese Minister of Communications recently told Embassy officials that there was ample storage space currently available for rails and that a considerable amount of rails was already stored at Shanghai awaiting necessities.

An Embassy source said, "Our assumption is that the resumption of transportation is the key to the problem of China's recovery. The State Department has assured that China will not suffer in this. We feel that now is the time to reconsider the embargo."

Authoritative sources said that the purpose of the Board would be to enable ten other FEC member nations besides the United States to participate in the growing Japanese trade under General MacArthur. They said that the purpose would be to co-ordinate activities concerned with the Supreme Commander's exportation of Japanese silk and other products and also to enable other countries to supply some goods needed by Japanese industry.

They pointed out that Gen. MacArthur had previously sought to do this to some extent by sending trade representatives to other Far East and Middle East nations and it was felt that there was necessity



So far the United States has been the major importer and exporter as far as Japan is concerned, shipping United States raw cotton to that country and receiving from Japan raw silk, antimony, rubber and various other goods. The Japanese had considerable stocks of tin, antimony and rubber which were discovered after the surrender.

These sources say many wholesalers in the United States, who would like to avail themselves of Japanese exports offered by the U.S. Commercial Company, hesitated because of the connotation they know a "made in Japan" has for the general public.

Printed and published by Frederick
Percy Franklin for and on behalf of
South China Morning Post Limited
at 1-3 Wyndham Street, City of
Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong.

In the east the skies were overcast. In the west the moon was too bright and dimmed the comet.

Harvard Observatory saw six meteors but not the hundreds anticipated. Six members of the Harvard Observatory staff circled Boston throughout the night in a Coast Guard plane converted into a flying planetarium but saw no meteors as the plane could not clear the haze.

The observation will continue till Wednesday night. The comet's tail, the comet's head passed within 37,000,000 miles of the earth a week ago the earth has since moved to within 132,000,000 of the tail, little more than half the distance to the moon.

The comet was discovered in 1906. It was discovered in 1918 and shoots around the sun every six years and 212 days.

Nanking, Oct. 10.—Lady Cripps, President of the British United China Fund, to-day began her educational programme in Nanking by visiting Dr. Sun Yuesen's Mausoleum where she laid a wreath. Gendarmes had to be called out to control the crowds which had gathered at the Mausoleum to catch a glimpse of Lady Cripps and to pay homage to the Father of the Republic. Later Lady Cripps and party visited the Ming Tombs and the Lotus Lake. At noon Lady Cripps was honoured at the Mayor's Luncheon Party at the Municipal Government building where she was introduced to various leaders.

London, Oct. 10.—The Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, Mr. J. W. Belcher, to-day received a deputation from the Scotch Whisky Association on the subject of the protection of the word "Scotch" as a geographical designation applied to whisky throughout the world.

Examples were cited to the Secretary of a wide range of instances where local products were falsely described as Scotch whisky.

Mr. Belcher told the delegation that the question of appropriate action would be considered.—*Reuter.*

Authoritative sources said that the purpose of the Board would be to enable ten other FEC member nations besides the United States to participate in the growing Japanese trade under General MacArthur. They said that the purpose would be to co-ordinate activities concerned with the Supreme Commander's exportation of Japanese silk and other products and also to enable other countries to supply some goods needed by Japanese industry.

They pointed out that Gen. MacArthur had previously sought to do this to some extent by sending trade representatives to other Far East and Middle East nations and it was felt that there was necessity